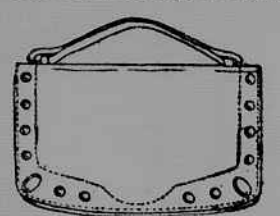




Proverbs Demoralized

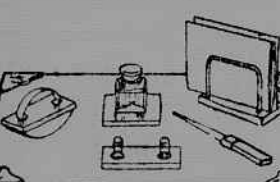
Honesty has so many obvious advantages that even the dishonest practice it. This requires thinking over, but it may amply repay one.

Cross Envelope Purse



Of black grained patent leather, colored satin lining showing through openings on front flap. Attached purse and mirror inside. Size 7 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches. \$11.35

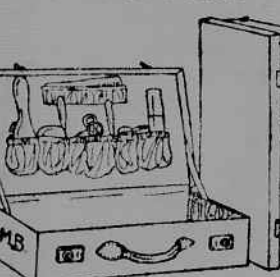
Cross Desk Set



Comprising: desk pad blotter 21 x 16 inches, ink well, stationery rack, hand blotter, pen tray and paper cutter. Black glass, gilt mountings. \$14.50

Black glass, nickel mountings \$16.75

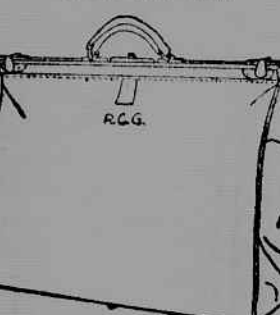
Cross Suit Case



For women, complete white celluloid toilet and manicure articles, black cobra hide case, silk lining. Four sizes, 18, 20, 22, 24 inches.

\$60.20, \$63.50, \$66.80, \$70.10

Cross Kit Bag



Soft-end design. Tan grained hide leather, checked linen lining, brass mountings. Sizes 18, 20, 22, 24 inches.

\$33.80, \$38.20, \$42.60, \$47

Tea Wagon, Service



Tea Wagon, solid mahogany, glass tray and sides. Drop front. Rubber-tired wheels. Unfitted. \$52.00

Tea set (as illustrated), white china, floral decoration, for twelve persons, tea pot, creamer, sugar bowl, 14 service plates, 12 cups and saucers. Set without wagon. \$19.75

Soldier Dodged Order to Eat Lit Cigarette

Gonzales Tells Army Court He Only Pretended to Obey Detzer and Spat It Out as He Turned Head

Stories of Beatings Given

Machinist Charges He Was Kept on Feet Without Food During 36 Hours

Private Marcello Gonzales, of Mexican descent, but born in Brownsville, Tex., told the military court at Governor's Island yesterday that he did not eat a lighted cigarette, although ordered to do so by Captain Karl W. Detzer, formerly commander of the 208th Military Police Company, at Le Mans, France. Captain Detzer is being tried by a general court martial for alleged brutal treatment of military prisoners, one of the twenty-eight specifications against him being that he forced a soldier to swallow a lighted cigarette.

Private Gonzales, a swarthy, powerfully built man, enlisted for service at San Antonio, Tex., on January 4, 1918, and fought with a machine gun battalion of the 4th Division in France, taking part in the battles at Château Thierry, St. Mihiel and Verdun. He was discharged on October 4 last, re-enlisted and is now in the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Camp Dix. The witness described his arrest by Captain Detzer on the evening of February 26, 1919, when he was coming out of a café. He told the court he had a pass, but that he was a little bit late. The pass was snatched from him by Sergeant Madden, Gonzales testified, and the next morning he was taken to Captain Detzer's office, where he was asked many questions by Sergeants Hoyt and Madden, who beat him about the face. For a period of three hours and then for forty-five minutes he was forced to stand at attention, he said.

Asked for a Smoke
"I asked the desk sergeant for permission to smoke a cigarette after I was sick and tired of standing at attention," the witness testified in broken English.
"Go ahead if you can get by the captain," was the desk sergeant's reply, according to Gonzales.
Gonzales lighted a cigarette, he said, took a puff, and then Captain Detzer came into the room.
"Who gave you permission to smoke that cigarette?" the captain asked. There was no reply.
"Captain Detzer ordered, according to the witness, he also said that Captain Detzer had a pistol in his hand.
"I made believe I ate the cigarette and then threw it on the floor," he said.

It was brought out by questions asked by Lieutenant Thomas L. Heffernan, captain of the court, and members of the court that Captain Detzer did not watch Gonzales to see that he ate the cigarette and that he did not attempt to force him to eat it. Gonzales also testified that he was kept in confinement from February 26 until some time in May, although he had not been absent without leave, but had been about fifteen minutes late in returning to camp.

Following the testimony of Gonzales, Major William F. Kelly, the judge advocate, put on the witness stand First Sergeant George Cohn of Chicago. In France Private Gonzales was in his company for five or six days. On direct examination by Major Kelly, Sergeant Cohn testified that Gonzales was not A. W. O. L. at the time of his arrest.

Stood for Thirty-six Hours
William J. Warner, a machinist, of Ames, Conn., who served in France with the 52d Medical Supply Detachment, testified as to beatings received from Sergeants Hoyt and Madden and said that he had been forced to stand at attention, five minutes up and five minutes down, for thirty-six hours, during which time he received nothing to eat. Sleep, he said, was out of the question. He said he supposed he had to stand at attention for so long a time because of orders by Captain Detzer, but that he did not hear the captain issue the orders.

Two other witnesses who testified yesterday were Frank J. Mulvey, of 149 East Main Street, River Point, R. I., formerly a member of Battery B, 108th Field Artillery, 28th Division, and William R. Lisk, of Clinton, Iowa, a general prisoner now serving ten years in Leavenworth Prison. Mulvey said he was brutally beaten by Sergeants Hoyt and Madden after being arrested for taking part in a brawl in front of a café.

Lisk, who was arrested on March 12, 1919, bore his prison number, 7897, on the back of his uniform coat. He declared that Captain Detzer held a revolver against his ribs and said:

"If I kill you, if you don't confess everything you know."

Stiff Neck comes quickly

BAUME ANALGESIQUE BENGUÉ
relieves it just as quickly. Get a tube right away
Thos. Looming & Co., N. Y.

STERLING SILVER.
UNUSUAL DESIGNS.
EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS

REED & BARTON
1824.
THEODORE B. STARR, INC.
1862.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 47th STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

Declares Entente Agreed Secretly To Divide Russia

A. A. Berle Jr., of American Peace Delegation, Asserts France, Britain and Japan Planned Partition in 1917

France, Great Britain and Japan entered into a separate agreement late in 1917 by which they were to divide Russia among themselves, A. A. Berle Jr., a former member of the Russian section of the American peace delegation and associate of William C. Bullitt in the attempt to negotiate a peace settlement with the Soviet government during the war, declared before 3,000 persons in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning.

Berle, who was discussing "Our Policy Toward Russia," made what he termed some disclosures of fact not hitherto revealed to the American public because of the "secret diplomacy" adhered to by the associated governments at Paris.

In this scheme of partition, the speaker said, Great Britain was to get the Baltic provinces and the mines of the Caucasus, with a free hand in the Caspian Sea; France was to get the Ukraine, and Japan was to receive "an indeterminate share" or "the right to figure out with the United States how much of Siberia she could take."

"I did not see this agreement," Mr. Berle explained, "but it has been verified by members of the peace delegations at Paris and it is actually what happened."
"I am telling you this not merely as a radical revolutionary propagandist, but as one qualified to know what really took place in the secret councils of the Paris Conference. And this is not all."

Bullitt's part in negotiations with Russia was defended by the speaker, who accused the European foreign offices of dealing "underhandedly" and of seeking to escape responsibility.
"Immediately after Mr. Bullitt's return to Paris," said Berle, "he and Mr. Lloyd George breakfasted together. It was then that Mr. Bullitt told Lloyd George of all that had transpired because Lloyd George had advanced him the suggestion for the revolution. The result was that Lloyd George flatly repudiated reports that he had had anything to do with Bullitt's mission."

2 Lynched in West Virginia

Negroes Shot to Death and Bodies Thrown Into River

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 15.—Two negroes, Ed Whitfield and Earl Whitney, were taken from deputy sheriffs of Logan County to-day at Chapmanville and shot to death by a mob. The officers were overpowered and the men seized just as the negroes were being put on the caboose of a freight train at Chapmanville for Huntington. The negroes were backed against the side of the freight train, shot and their bodies thrown into the Guyandotte River.

Whitfield was accused of having shot and killed Jesse Meek, construction foreman for the Island Creek Colliery Company at Monitor, Logan County, Sunday night, after a quarrel between the engineer and Whitney. A mob bent on lynching gathered quickly, and, confiscating a score of automobiles in the county seat, set out in pursuit of the negroes, who had been spirited to Chapmanville by the deputies.

Mrs. Hoffman has been a Socialist candidate for office here. Dr. Konikow has been a vigorous advocate of "trial marriages." The Rev. Pinkham resigned from his pulpit at Melrose "under fire." Professor Dana is organizer of "Young Democracy," composed of radical students in Boston College.

Siberians Continue To Retreat Before Bolshevik Forces

"Reds" Have Advanced 217 Miles From Omsk, Report Says; Cruelty Is Charged to Magyar and Chinese

IRKUTSK, Siberia, Dec. 15.—The Siberian army continues to retreat before the Bolsheviks, but from time to time it is delivering short but successful blows against the enemy, according to an official communication issued Friday by the general staff of the Siberian army.

From Omsk the Bolsheviks have advanced about 217 miles, according to the statement, which adds that the natural conditions of the territory were unfit for the offering of a serious defense.
Refugees arriving here from Omsk, assert that after the former capital of the Kolchak government was captured by the Bolsheviks, Chinese and Magyar troops immediately began pillaging and robbing the people and shooting down officers.

In numerous instances officers were taken to the river and plunged into the water through ice holes, their ice-covered bodies afterwards being thrown into the streets.
The All-Russian government has issued a decree increasing the salaries of officers and men and giving pensions to their families.

Grand Jury to Assail Bolshevism in Boston

Leaders in Radical Schools Summoned, Professor Dana Among Them

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Suffolk grand jury acted to-day to crush out Bolshevik schools that have been flourishing in this city, in which children and parents are being taught sovietism and the overthrow of government is urged.
A number of persons appeared in response to summonses. They included Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, of Cambridge, who was dismissed from the faculty of Columbia University in 1918; Representative Henry W. Pinkham, pacifist; Mary Rubin, teacher in the Bolshevik schools; Mrs. Eva Hoffman, Dr. Antoinette Konikow, George Powers, Watertown, member of the Communist school board; Mrs. Anna M. Peabody, Cambridge, active in radical movements among Harvard and Radcliffe students; Mrs. Anna M. Davis, Brookline, active during the Lawrence textile strike; R. E. Townsend, lessee of property where one of the schools is located, and Joseph J. Resnick, a director of the Communist schools.

The inquiry will go into certain phases of the Boston school teachers' union, officials said. It is admitted the "Reds" have obtained a strong foothold.
Mrs. Hoffman has been a Socialist candidate for office here. Dr. Konikow has been a vigorous advocate of "trial marriages." The Rev. Pinkham resigned from his pulpit at Melrose "under fire." Professor Dana is organizer of "Young Democracy," composed of radical students in Boston College.

Bill for Public To Own Rails Is Introduced

Senator Norris Proposes All Lines Be Operated by Government Under a Federal Corporation

Stock for Employees

Congress Told by Cummins That Properties Are in Danger of Bankruptcy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A bill proposing public ownership and government operation of the railroads was introduced to-night by Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, and referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee. It would create a Federal railroad corporation, managed by five directors appointed by the President, and have \$10,000,000,000 of stock, with additional "employees' stock," subject to subscription only by railroad employees, equal to one-fourth of the book value of the railroad property.
The public would be permitted to subscribe to the general stock of the company, which would be authorized to take over existing railroad properties by condemnation proceedings and also build new lines.

The Norris bill also provides for issuance of government bonds for financing the corporation and would limit its stock dividends to 6 per cent, with excess earnings reverting to the government.

Roads Nearly Broke, Says Cummins
Debate on the Cummins bill to return the railroads to private ownership continued to-day. Senator Cummins declared the Senate could not afford to set aside the pending railroad bill or delay consideration in view of the apparent determination of President Wilson to end government control the first day of the new year.
Bringing into the debate while Senators were pleading for postponement for action on all railroad legislation until after the recess, Senator Cummins told the Senate:
"If the roads are returned without effective legislation they could exist for a month and then fall into hopeless confusion, with two-thirds of them quickly ending in receivership."

The senator insisted that Congress should turn back the roads if satisfied that the people believed in that policy.
Would Accept Amendment
"They can go back on January 1 in perfect safety," he said, "if the country is assured of the bill's enactment in one month's time."

Senator Cummins denied reports that he had told officials of the trainmen's brotherhoods that he would withdraw the anti-strike clause of the bill when it comes to a vote in the Senate.
An attack by Senator Lenroot on the transportation board, created under the bill, drew from Senator Cummins the statement that he would not oppose its elimination as final arbiter in labor disputes and the substitution thereof of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
In hope of expediting the measure the Senate remained in session to-night, but as new fields of argument were opened there developed little indication of final action this week. Leaders insisted, however, that the bill would be passed by a narrow margin before Saturday, when the holiday recess is expected to begin.

Smith Starts Discussion
Senator Smith, Democrat, of Georgia, rising to inquire if it would not be best to defer consideration of all railroad legislation until January, provoked a storm of discussion and drew from Republican Senators a statement that there was no indication of any change of mind on the President's part. Reminding the Senate of the President's statement to Congress last May

that the roads would be handed back at the end of the calendar year, Senator Watson, Republican, of Indiana, said no word had come from the White House to indicate any change in the President's position.
Answering Senator Smith, who said he could not believe the President would carry out his announced intention, the Indiana Senator said that inasmuch as no additional information has been forthcoming the Senate was warranted in assuming that the President "stood pat," in which event, he declared, it was imperative to remain here and enact necessary legislation.

Lenroot Attacks Bill
During the all day debate the principal attacks on the Cummins bill were made by Senators Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin, and Stanley, Democrat, Kentucky. The former insisted the roads should be retained by the government until spring. Senator Stanley, speaking in support of his amendment to eliminate the anti-strike provision, viciously assailed the section as "the most drastic and expatriating" ever devised to afflict laboring people.
An amendment by Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, permitting the roads to retain all earnings for new construction work for ten years, was adopted, as was an amendment by Senator Jones, Republican, Washington, limiting jurisdiction of the transportation board over water transportation to inland waterways.

Measure to Curtail Print Paper Meets Strong Opposition

House Committee Is Told Reductions in Size of Publications Should Be Left to Owners' Committee

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Publishers from different sections of the country, with widely varying views on the need of conservation in the newsprint paper industry, appeared to-day before the House Postoffice Committee to argue the merits of the Anthony bill curtailing the size of newspapers and magazines. The measure proposes to exclude from the mails daily newspapers of more than twenty-four pages, Sunday newspapers of more than thirty-six pages, weeklies of more than seventy-five pages and monthlies of more than one hundred pages.

Representative Anthony, its author, explained that he believed, if the bill became law, in six months the paper shortage which he said exists would have passed. Representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and others denied the bill would accomplish the end desired.
An alternative suggestion was offered by Cyrus K. Curtis, of "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," and "Saturday Evening Post," who said the publishers should get together, obtain all the necessary facts and agree upon the reductions necessary.

Opposed by A. F. of L.
The American Federation of Labor, through Matthew Woll, one of its vice-presidents, urged a reduction applying to all classes of publications, but said the bill before the committee would benefit only the large publications.
In opening the hearing Mr. Anthony said the metropolitan press was profiteering at the expense of the smaller dailies.
"The present shortage is due to the rapacity of big publishers in buying up every pound of paper they can lay their hands on," said Mr. Anthony.
"The tremendous business demands are causing an enormous amount of advertising, and the big publishers are taking advantage of the situation to make huge profits. Unless the government steps in, at least half the papers of the country must go out of business. The government must either regulate the supply or allocate it, as was done during the war. There is no occasion for a daily newspaper printing more than twenty-four pages. All in excess of that is good for nothing but to make fires."

Representative Madden, of Illinois, pointed out that most of the circulation of the larger papers does not go through the mails.

STYLE-COMFORT-QUALITY SINCE 1853
KAHLER
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN

When Washington Square was Smartest

—and THE notables of Fashion and Art lived there. Kähler shoes were as smart as they are on upper Fifth Avenue today. Their comfort, too, has been appreciated for over sixty years. A snug heel, enough toe room and a specially constructed arch add to their comfort without detracting from their style.

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS,
15-17 WEST 44TH ST.,
NEAR 5TH AVE., NEW YORK



Russell Bequests Revoked

Princeton University Loses \$50,000 Legacy by Codicil

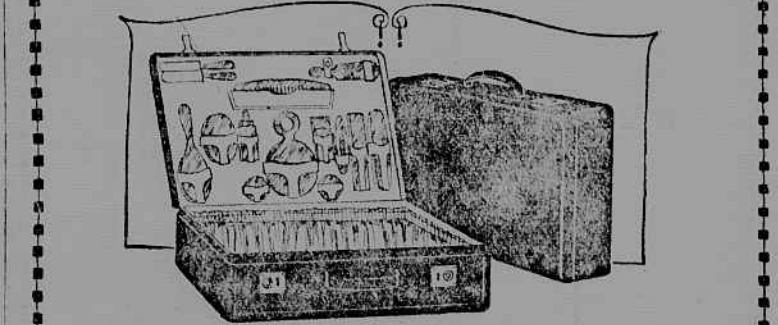
TRENTON, Dec. 15.—Four bequests in a will executed October 29, 1918, by rebehold D. Russell, of Princeton, who died November 29 of this year, leaving an estate of about \$10,000,000, were revoked in a codicil made November 12 last. The will was admitted to probate here to-day.
The revoked bequests were \$50,000 to Princeton University, a like sum to Marion Eppley, son-in-law of the decedent, and \$25,000 each to the Five Points Home of Industry, New York, and Trinity Episcopal Church, Princeton. The codicil assigned no reason for the revocation.
Under the will and codicil, four children share equally in the entire estate. They are Archibald D. Russell, Princeton; Eichelburt P. Eppley, Newport, and Helen R. Benson and Constance R. Russell, both of Princeton. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, is named sole executor.

Teacher, Dismissed as "Flirt," Seeks Writ for Restoration

HOPKINTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—Miss Ellen L. Duffey, who recently was discharged from her position as a school teacher here on a charge, it is alleged, of "flirting with streetcar conductors," to-day filed a petition in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the members of the school committee of Hopkinton to restore her to her position.
Judge Carroll will hear the case Friday.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
Charming CHRISTMAS Gift
A Dainty French
Silk Velvet Hand Bag
WITH INDIVIDUAL MONOGRAM IN SILVER
Special 25.00
FIFTH AVENUE, 44th and 45th Streets

A Singularly Attractive Belber FITTED CASE



Illustrated—An exquisitely appointed model for a woman! Seamless body of black, pattern-contrast; gold-plated locks; crepe moire lining; fitted fittings in rich tortoise shell effect. As a holiday gift, adorable! Included in the range of beautiful Belber Fitted Cases at Sixty-Six to Four Hundred Dollars.

CHAS. W. WOLF announces a practically unlimited collection of the celebrated Belber Luggage. De Luxe Ward-robes. Fitted and unfitted Bags and Cases. Wonderfully alluring "occasional" pieces. Suggested as Super-Christmas gifts—conveying a charm at once exotic and practical—luxurious yet enduring!

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Belber Luggage for both Men and Women.

CHAS. W. WOLF
225 BROADWAY 50 BROADWAY 22 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK 102 NASSAU ST. 58 CORTLANDT ST.



ULSTERS
ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE FACT THAT THE ULSTER, SKETCHED, HAS BEEN DEVELOPED WITH THE UNVARYING ELEGANCE AND CORRECTNESS NOTICEABLE IN THE BEST TYPE OF ENGLISH GREAT-COAT.

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY-TO-PUT-ON
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHILEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK